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Hongkong Daily Press.

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It can be attached to
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ALAN HARRIS & CO.
Phone 17.

No. 18,618

號三十百六千八萬一第

日三初月二十年巳丁

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 15TH, 1918.

二拜禮

號五十月正年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [1468]

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JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS D&P PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
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These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
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casing 12 deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
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We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

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[1165]

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in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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[535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
8.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	" " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " "
12.30	" " " " " "
1.30	" " " " " "
2.45	" " " " " "
3.15	" " " " " "
4.15	" " " " " "
5.15	" " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour
11.00	" " " " " "
11.45	" " " " " "
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00	" " " " " "
1.30	" " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " "
6.30	" " " " " "
NIGHTS	
" " " " " "	as on Week Days
EXTRA CARS	
at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars. Can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadore Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.											
Stations		No. 5 Through Express.	No. 7 Through Slow.	No. 9 Through Slow.	No. 11 Local.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 15 Local.	No. 17 Through Express.	No. 19 Local.	No. 21 Local.	
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30				
SHK LUNG	dep.	7.40	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45				
Shum Chun	dep.	7.55	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	6.50	8.50	8.50	
Shing Shui	dep.	8.10	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	7.05	9.05	9.05	
Yuenai	dep.	8.25	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	7.20	9.20	9.20	
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.40	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	7.35	9.35	9.35	
Tai Po	dep.	8.55	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	9.50	9.50	
Shatin	dep.	9.10	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	8.05	10.05	10.05	
Yuenai	dep.	9.25	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	8.20	10.20	10.20	
Shum Chun	dep.	9.40	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	8.35	10.35	10.35	
SHK LUNG	arr.	11.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	8.55	10.55	10.55	
UP TRAINS.											
Stations		No. 4 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Slow.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Local.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Local.	No. 18 Through Express.	No. 20 Local.	No. 22 Local.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry	arr.	6.35	7.05	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	8.05	8.05	8.05
W. L.	dep.	6.50	7.55	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	8.20	8.20	8.20
KOWLOON	dep.	7.00	8.00	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	8.30	8.30	8.30
Shing Tung	dep.	7.10	8.10	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.40	8.40	8.40
Shum Chun	dep.	7.20	8.20	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
Tai Po	dep.	7.30	8.30	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	9.00	9.00	9.00
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.40	8.40	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	9.10	9.10	9.10
Shatin	dep.	7.50	8.50	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	9.20	9.20	9.20
Yuenai	dep.	8.00	9.00	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	9.30	9.30	9.30
Shing Shui	dep.	8.10	9.10	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	9.40	9.40	9.40
SHK LUNG	arr.	8.50	10.00	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.00	10.00
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	11.45	12.50	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	13.00	13.00	13.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m. p.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m. p.m.	No. 8 Local a.m. p.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m. p.m.	No. 12 Local a.m. p.m.	No. 14 Through Express a.m. p.m.	No. 16 Local a.m. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express a.m. p.m.	No. 20 Local a.m. p.m.
SHK LUNG	dep. 5.55	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
KOWLOON	dep. 6.05	8.05	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25
Shum Chun	dep. 6.15	8.15	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35
Shing Shui	dep. 6.25	8.25	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Yuenai	dep. 6.35	8.35	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
Tai Po	dep. 6.45	8.45	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
Shatin	dep. 6.55	8.55	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Tai Po	dep. 7.05	9.05	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25
Shatin	dep. 7.15	9.15	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
Yuenai	dep. 7.25	9.25	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Shum Chun	dep. 7.35	9.35	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55
SHK LUNG	dep. 7.45	9.45	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr. 11.45	10.45	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

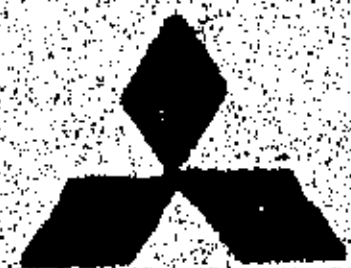
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration does not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

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Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep. 8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep. 10.00
Shataukok	arr. 9.15	12.20	3.30	Fanling	arr. 11.00

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Width of Entrance on bottom	77	53	89
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28	24	44

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Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22	28	36

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TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

THURSDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY 18TH JANUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

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HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.

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SUBSTITUTES IN PEACE AND
WAR

It has been announced that a fibre woven from nettles can not only be used as a substitute for cotton in fabrics, but can be utilized in the preparation of modern high explosives, says a writer in the *Globe*. We have heard a good deal about the various substitutes Germany is compelled to find for her vanished supplies, and though some of these make but sorry makeshifts, science has been able to manufacture articles out of very unlikely material. It may be true that Germany has been especially enterprising in this use of substitutes and waste material, but Britain has not lagged so far behind as many imagine.

Nettle fibre is by no means the first that has been substituted for cotton. Four or five years ago one of the leading spinning concerns at Chemnitz reported that it had discovered a substance that could be utilized in place of cotton, but whether it would do for munitions is another matter, though it would be interesting to know whether it is being so used by the Central Powers. It was called "Kapok," and was derived from a wild tree, though it was stated that its use had not been extensive enough to show its value nor was it said where the tree grew. Whatever may be the case with regard to military requirements, substitutes for both cotton and wool for clothing can be obtained. In America was discovered a method of making thread from cellulose manufactured from spruce wood. At the time of the announcement it was said this fibre could be woven into good cloth which was unflammable and took dye well. Forecasts that the cloth could also be made so cheaply that it would outdo cotton for many purposes was apparently too optimistic, for no more was heard of it. However, Burnley is reported to have made a cloth of what the web of cotton, the result looking like canvas, while another English firm wrote a fine cloth with thread made of grass pulp. It appears also that cloth can be made out of that useful tree, the banana, by unrolling stalks and steaming them until soft, the fibre being extracted, separated, and spun into thread. More promising was the report of an American consul describing cloth woven from the bark of a tree which grows in East and Central Africa. The natives weave it into cloth, made in pieces some six yards by two and a half, which takes dye well and has a good finish.

SEAWEED SUITS.
Unfortunately, the era of cheap suits, made of what might be termed seaweed, promised about five years ago, has not yet dawned, though those who wear their threadbare garments, and thinking of their diminished incomes, would welcome such a blessing did not reduced charges prevent its appearance. The seaweed was a marine more dredged up off the shores of South Australia, and trials in the Antipodes proved its value. Several Yorkshire firms made experiments, using a cotton warp and 50 per cent. of the marine fibre for the weft, which made a rough cloth somewhat like a Harris tweed or Irish frieze. The fibre itself resembles just to a certain extent, but will not take vegetable dye. It is also unflammable, but early experiments led to the belief that it would be too coarse for clothing. However, it was later found that a very good cloth could be manufactured with 25 per cent. of the fibre, and when mixed with shoddy it made a cloth very much cheaper than one may believe. All sorts of ready-made have been woven out of it, to say nothing of steel. Not a coat or suit, but a coat of ordinary supply material; this it made from steel wool, and is used for stiffening coat collars. Cloth made from rock consists of limestone, which is powdered and heated in a furnace with another substance and finally emerges as a kind of white fluff wool.

Vegetarians who object to the slaughter of animals for any purpose, may be able to buy boots made of a substitute formed of vegetable products, but whether the substance is procurable commercially or has been proved to possess good wearing qualities history does not appear to say, though if the materials can easily be obtained and elaborate machinery is not required for its manufacture, the matter is not a very difficult one. Vegetarians would be eagerly welcomed in these days, when most of our leather goods go to the Army. Artificial silk has long been made, French and German chemists being the first to discover substitutes, though the early product did not possess the best qualities of the real article. However, recent improvements are said to have overcome these initial difficulties. In this case cellulose is the basis of the substitute, and it has all the appearance of silk, and for some purposes is actually superior. Imitation silk has also been made from the cocoon spun by a caterpillar which feeds on the leaf of the fig-tree in Uganda, and a species of mussel found in the Mediterranean also provides a material used for the same purpose. In Queensland experiments made with a fibre obtained from the leaves of the pine-apple yielded a cloth of silk-like texture. Something similar has also been made from the webs of spiders, and in Madagascar a big spider spins a thread so light and strong that the French authorities weave it into ropes for balloons. As we are threatened with a famine in wool, experiments made at Lyons some months ago attracted attention. Straw chopped fine was boiled to a paste with certain chemicals and pressed into shape in moulds. It can be cut like wool and burns like wool, and is said to be suitable for the manufacture of matches.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 4th.

PEACE PALAVER.

Rightly or wrongly, the men in arms in the South are accused of crying peace when there is no peace. In other words, they are credited or discredited with behaving in a manner which savours of treachery, inasmuch as they have continued fighting when they should have been resting on their arms. The peace party is still strong in the councils of the President, and has not yet given up hope of a settlement with the South which will reunite the country for a time, at least. Reports which have come to hand indicate that the Southern commanders have not acted in accordance with the President's wishes, as expressed in his Christmas day mandate, and this is being urged to issue another mandate calling upon these men to cease fighting and permit the peace negotiations to proceed. At the same time there is no apparent slackening in the military preparations of the Northern Tichuns. Everybody seems to be putting up a bluff, and it is difficult to forecast events, but the possibility of a real serious struggle between the opposing elements may be discounted. Fighting is the last thing that even the soldiers on either side wish.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Although I have suggested in the preceding paragraph that fighting is the last thing the soldiers wish for, it is quite true that there is a large body of military and civil opinion in favour of Chinese troops being sent to France, and Tuan Chi-jui, who has been appointed Director of the War Participation Bureau, has made a serious start with the subject. I am informed that really useful measures are being discussed, and that we may expect to hear something tangible very soon.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year was celebrated on a larger scale than usual by the Chinese. Most of the Government offices closed for three or four days, the newspapers ceased publishing for four days, while the display of flags and the illumination of public buildings suggested that the festival was a real Chinese one and not a foreign one imposed upon an unwilling people. The President held a reception for members of the Diplomatic Corps in the forenoon within the Palace, and the attendance of Ministers and their following was large. Several new members of the Legations were presented to the President. Foreigners observed the festival in tin-honoured fashion, in which the exchange of visits was the most pronounced feature. There was a dinner and dance in the Hotel des Wagons Lits on Monday night, and on New Year's day Lady Bredon gave a reception. Unfortunately, a bitterly cold wind and much dust spoiled outdoor pleasures on New Year's day, but since then the weather has been ideal. End of the year mandates contained long lists of decorations and other honours awarded to officials and others.

PERSONAL.

Several engagements were announced at the New Year. Miss Thring, who accompanied Mrs. Beilby Alston to Peking as private secretary, is betrothed to Major Knaggs, who is in North China purchasing horses and mules for the British Army; Miss May Sowerby, daughter of a well-known missionary, is engaged to Dr. Eckfeldt, of the Rockefeller Foundation, an American medical man who has volunteered for plague service in Shansi; and Miss Rita Cormack, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cormack, is engaged to Mr. D. C. Baker, a local preacher and evangelist. Mr. Julian Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché, returned to Peking after a long tour in the interior, and has departed again for Shanghai to attend the Customs Tariff Revision Conference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If anything were needed to show the change of sentiment which has come over most foreigners with respect to learning Chinese it is furnished by the increasing number of business men and ladies other than those associated with missionary activities who are attending the sessions of the Union Language School, which opened its second term yesterday. An excellent lecture course has been arranged in connection with the school. This afternoon the American Minister lectures to the British and American community at the residence of the British Minister on "The conservation of the traditional art and monuments of China." Sir John Jordan will preside, and will be "at home" to the guests. The syllabus provides for a lecture at the American Legation by the British Minister or some other representative of the British Legation. Peking British Volunteers turn out on Sunday for a church parade in accordance with the King's instructions. It is the first "drill" this winter.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing two port-hole fastenings from a ship in Kowloon Docks.
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A FISH TALE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of fish, valued at \$4.
It was stated that the fish was packed up in a basket, which was tied underneath the wharf.
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment and also with stealing a cap.
It was stated that defendant was banished in 1914, but had since returned and had committed a larceny.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Thursday.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
OPIUM.

An old Chinese man was charged with being in unlawful possession of two tads of prepared opium.
Defendant stated that a friend gave him the opium to bring to Hongkong.
Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$140, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

THEFT OF WIRE.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a quantity of wire.
Inspector O'Sullivan said that defendant was arrested in Third Street with the wire, which was concealed inside kamboo shoots, in his possession. A knife, too, was found in his pocket.
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant, who had two previous convictions against him, to fourteen days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A
GOLD BANGLE.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a gold bangle.
Defendant stated that he took the bangle off the wrist of a little child while on his way to Macao, and brought it to Hongkong, with the intention of pawn-ing it.
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour and recommended him for banishment.

AN EXTENSIVE THEFT.

A Chinese charged his mistress with the theft of money, jewellery, and clothing to the total value of \$4,500.
Mr. A. H. Crew appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida for the defence.
It was alleged that defendant, who had been living with complainant as his mistress, absconded in 1916 with the clothing, jewellery and money.
Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case until Wednesday, fixing bail at \$3,000.

A PEACE-MAKER'S SORROWS.

A little Chinese boy, not quite ten years of age, was charged with stealing an iron gate.
A *takung* said he saw defendant assisted by another little boy, coming out of an alley in Connaught Road, carrying the gate between them. As soon as they noticed "witness" they dropped the gate and ran away. He gave chase and arrested defendant, but the other boy managed to escape.
Defendant said he saw two boys fighting, and he went up to act the part of a peace-maker. He had only arrived from Canton a week ago.
Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case.

A FOWL STORY.

An Indian watchman was charged with stealing three fowls from a Chinese woman living in High Street.
Complainant stated that they were the only three fowls she possessed. She noticed them running about her yard on Sunday afternoon and in the evening found that they had disappeared. Witness made a complaint at the Police Station. Later on, while passing defendant's door, she noticed some fowls and recognized her own amongst them. The wings and tail had been cut off. She asked defendant to return the fowls to her, but he refused.
Defendant stated that he had previously had trouble with complainant's children, and had to turn them out of his house. The present charge was evidently an attempt at revenge.
Mr. J. R. Wood disbelieved complainant's story and discharged defendant.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

COMMUNICATION DRILL AND LECTURES.
The hours for Communication Drill and Lectures will in future be 6 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m.
Reference: Administrative Order No. 19 (B) dated 11th Jan., 1918.

LECTURES.

The dates of lectures will be as follows and not as therein stated:—
Jan. 18th—Field Service Regulations.
Jan. 25th—Military Law.
Feb. 1st—Map Reading, and Field Sketching.
Feb. 8th—Military Engineering.
Feb. 15th—Military Law.
Feb. 22nd—Field Service Regulations.
March 1st—Map Reading and Field Sketching.
March 8th—Military Engineering.
March 15th—Military Law.
March 22nd—Field Service Regulations.
March 29th—Military Engineering.

PARADES, OFFICERS.

The following will parade at Lyceum Range at 3 p.m. on 10th instant to fire practices 3 and 4 of Revolver Course (preceded by 2.15 p.m. tram from Causeway Bay).

Captains: Armstrong, Murray Scott, Stewart, Wolfe, Harston, Pres-ton, Lieuts: Danby, Evans-Jones, Stevenson, Balcan, 2nd Lieuts: Brown, Tampion, Hill, Mat-thewson, and Mackay.

COURTESY AND EQUIPMENT.

All applications for the issue, renewal or exchange of articles of uniform or equipment (except the issue to members on enrolment) must be made to the Equipment Board by each member in person at one of the appointed times as notified in orders. Each application must be made on the proper printed form, which must be filled up and signed by the applicant and countersigned by the Officer Commanding the applicant's platoon.

The Equipment Board is constituted as follows:—
President, Major D. Macdonald, V.D.
Members, Major G. H. Wakeman and Capt. G. G. Wood.
Secretary, Lieut. and Quartermaster Higby.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MUSKETRY COURSE—PART I.

The following will attend on Sunday next, January 20th:

LEAVE BLAKE FIELD, 9 P.M.

(a) To Fire:—All members of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons who have not yet fired. Also the whole of No. 9 Section. Also Inspector Ribeiro and Crown Sgt. P. A. Rozario.

(b) As Register-keepers:—Chief Inspector Lammer and Staff Inspectors Aron, Clarke, Fothergill, Walsh, and Taylor.

LEAVE BLAKE FIELD, 1.30 P.M.

(a) To Fire:—Whole of No. 10 Section, and part of No. 11 Section, to be detailed by Section Commanders. Also Inspector Botelho and Crown Sgt. J. M. Rozario.

(b) As Register-keepers:—Staff Inspectors Foster and Wildin, Inspector Gage, Sgt. Accountant, Sidan, and Crown Sgt. Ford and Goodwin.

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks, except those on Paid duty on that date, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Thursday, January 17th. Helms will be worn. Inspectors will wear belts and swords and helmet chains down. The Ambulance Platoon will parade with stretchers.

BAND.

The Band Practice ordered for Friday, January 18th, is cancelled.

By Order,
T. F. HOGAN,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

January 14th.

AN UNWELCOME SUITOR.

A Chinese coolie was charged with assaulting another coolie in Shanghai Street.
Sergeant Murphy stated that when complainant came to the Police Station he was under the influence of liquor. There seemed to have been a quarrel between defendant and complainant, over some domestic affair, and defendant was alleged to have slapped complainant and pushed him down the stairs. Complainant had received a heavy cut on the back of his head, and three of his fingers were smashed.
Defendant stated that complainant came to his house at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and wanted to take his daughter out. He stopped complainant from doing so, and a quarrel ensued.
Mr. J. R. Wood bound defendant over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

THEFT FROM A SAMPAN.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, two silver watches and chains, a gold ring, and some money.
Sergeant J. Moss stated that defendant stole the articles from a sampan, which was anchored off Shaui-kiwan, in the early hours of Sunday morning. Complainant, who was sleeping on the sampan, woke up and clutched at defendant's coat. A struggle ensued, and the Police arriving, defendant was taken to the Police Station.
Defendant stated that he saw the clothes lying by the side of the sampan and took them away, as there did not happen to be any owner of the articles. He had only been in the Colony for three months. The money and jewellery were placed on his person by complainant with the intention of intimidating him.
Mr. J. R. Wood said he did not believe defendant's story and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

SPORTS

CRICKET LEAGUE AVERAGES.

There were no big scores by any of the leaders in the batting averages and only Col. Morgan, Pestonji and Graham improved their positions in the bowling averages. M. H. Abbas, of Craigengower, who bats in a most unorthodox fashion, pulling everything to leg, made the highest total; but Donnelly's 92 for the Club was the feature of the afternoon. Though he does not appear in the averages his score made at a critical time deserves comment. Hamilton, of the Civil Service, still remains at the head of the bowling, though his side were not playing on Saturday. Cobb's average suffered, as he failed to get a single wicket against the Gunners. Graham, of Craigengower, has so far taken most wickets (49), and it should be a good race between him and Crippwell to see who will first pass the 50 mark.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Highest score	Total	Average
Ng See Kwong, C.R.C.	11	3	105	340	42.5
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	8	4	70	158	38.25
K. S. Macaskill, K.C.C.	4	1	45	114	38
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	7	1	65	223	37.17
Chow Yat Kwong, C.R.C.	4	0	55	148	37
H. E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	6	0	50	220	36.5
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	7	1	58	183	30.5
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	9	0	72	273	30.33
A. H. Rumsdell, U.C.C.	9	1	72	240	30
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	5	1	41	117	23.25
M. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	9	1	74	218	27
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	9	0	43	236	26.22
D. M. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	8	1	42	180	22.71
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	11	3	52	202	25.25
Sig. Hacks, Navy	9	0	52	223	24.77
Rev. Hastings, Navy	3	0	47	73	24.33
Lt. Murray, H.K.C.C.	8	0	55	189	23.62
W. H. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	7	0	45	161	23

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	C	R	W	A
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	87	202	31	6.6
Lt. Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	51	188	24	7.75
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	95	250	29	8.33
B. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	49	127	14	9.07
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	56	156	17	9.17
Rev. Hastings, Navy	23	78	8	9.5
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	71	217	22	9.86
R. Pestonji, K.C.C.	103	308	31	9.93
E. A. Redmond, U.C.C.	57	209	20	10.43
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	155	408	44	10.43
S. S. Crippwell, R.E.	105	413	41	10.80
W. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	48	130	12	10.83
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	94	327	30	10.9
En Hew Fan, C.R.C.	133	439	39	11.1
D. E. Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	108	409	37	11.35
Hdr. Athorne, R.G.A.	53	310	28	11.77
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	31	92	8	11.5
Lt. Baker, R.G.A.	27	109	9	12.11
B. C. Witwell, C.S.C.C.	60	194	15	12.2
Gr. Hooper, R.G.A.	65	144	20	12.2
A. W. Grimmet, C.C.C.	114	384	32	12.31
C. Q. M. Reakes, R.E.	99	439	34	12.91

SMALL UNITS SERVICE CUP.

A.S.C. v. R.A.M.C.

The match between the A.S.C. and the R.A.M.C. for the Small Units Service Cup, was played yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley and ended in a win for the R.A.M.C. by one wicket and 49 runs. Batting first, the A.S.C., who had only ten men playing for them, scored 93 runs, Townsend (32), Glenn (20), Knight not out (10) and Gleeson (13), being the chief contributors. The best bowling performance for the R.A.M.C. was by Ellarby (6 for 51). Brown behind the wickets dismissed four players. The R.A.M.C. replied with 142 for the loss of nine wickets. The feature of the match was a good partnership between Lawrence (51) and Lt. Murray (54), which yielded 78 runs. Both batsmen were in good form and played vigorous cricket. Lt. Murray eventually retired. Glenn, for the A.S.C., bowled extremely well, capturing 5 wickets for 28 runs.

SCORES.

	A.S.C.	R.A.M.C.
Gleeson, run out	13	
Glenn, c Brown, b Ellarby	20	
Pearce, c Strange, b Ellarby	0	
Townsend, b Ellarby	32	
Roath, c Brown, b Murray	1	
Hann, c Flint, b Murray	1	
Turner, c Woodman, b Ellarby	7	
Knight, not out	10	
Allerton, c Brown, b Ellarby	1	
Sainsbury, c Brown, b Ellarby	0	
Extras	4	
Total	93	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Ellarby	13	1	51	6
Laurence	5	0	50	0
Lt. Murray	7	2	18	2

*Bowled wide.

R.A.M.C.

Brown, b Gleeson	1
Lawrence, b Glenn	51
Lt. Murray, retired	54
Strange, run out	0
Kirby, c Pitt, b Glenn	7
Ellarby, not out	0
McKenzie, b Glenn	0
Ricks, b Glenn	0
Mackenzie, b Glenn	0
Flint, b Townsend	8
Extras	8

Total (for 9 wickets) 142

Woodman did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Pearce	11	1	58	0
Glenn	7	0	28	5
Gleeson	5	0	41	1
Townsend	3	0	1	1

HOCKEY.

UNITED SERVICES HOCKEY LEAGUE.

H.K.D.C. v. 83rd CO., R.G.A.

The hockey match between the H.K.D.C. and 83rd Co., R.G.A., in the United Services Hockey League, was played last evening at Happy Valley and ended in a win for the Defence Corps by 3 goals to one. This was the opening match of the season, and keen interest was evinced by both teams, though it must be admitted that the play demonstrated the need of practice. F. E. Joseland and E. W. S. Evans, two of the Defence Corps team, failed to turn up, and their places were taken by P. H. Cobb and W. Goldenberg. From the bully-off the Defence Corps attacked and they remained in the Garrison half practically all the while. There were two or three fine passing movements by the Garrison forwards, but they came to nothing owing to some one or other of the players transgressing the offside rule. The Defence Corps scored first, Brayshaw shooting successfully after receiving a well-timed pass from Stalker. This was the only goal obtained in the first half. In the second half the Garrison team worked extremely hard, and for a time were the aggressors. The defence maintained by P. H. Cobb, E. W. Hamilton and C. C. Hickling, however, was far too strong for them. After a sharp attacking movement, in which Gretton and Perkins were prominent, Brayshaw secured the ball and raced with it down the wing. He passed to Stalker, who, in turn, centred to Goldenberg, and the latter drove it between the posts. Goldenberg was also responsible for the Defence Corps' third goal. In the closing stages the R.G.A. improved considerably and eventually they were rewarded with a goal, Gretton scoring after a fine piece of individual play. The teams were—

H.K.D.C.—P. H. Cobb, E. W. Hamilton and C. C. Hickling; W. H. Edmonds, F. A. Redmond and G. H. Piercy; J. Stalker, H. Goldenberg, K. Brayshaw, C. Hodgson and H. S. Rouse.

R.G.A.—Garner, Atwood and Hammond; Champion, Capt. Nevill and Winterton; Halls, Lacey, Cope, Perkins, and Gretton.

Referee: Major Hammond and Lieut. Kennedy.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE (DIV. II).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (RESERVES) v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

This match will be played to-morrow (Wednesday), on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. R.E. (Reserves) team:—Salter, Simonds and Cruickshanks; Outkew (Capt.), Waller and Webber; Millard, Todd, Osborne, Tiddy and Reakes.

THE "COURT CARDS."

The "Court Cards" will be seen here again next Saturday at the Theatre Royal in an entirely new programme, when they commence their farewell season. One of the features of the Court Cards is their good singing. Miss Dorothy Grace excels in the taste and finish of her productions; Mr. Launcie Burman is an excellent baritone; Miss Vivie Parsons is a dainty soprano; Miss Rosina Palmerston is a clever comedienne; Mr. Albert Keats is a capable pianist; Mr. Geo. Titchener is a sure laughter-maker; and, finally, there is Edgar Warwick, the incorrigible "Joker" of the pack. Five per cent. of gross receipts will be donated to the Red Cross Fund. Booking is at Montic's.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The second of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class, and Heyward Hays and Gail Class was sailed off on Saturday afternoon with the following results:—

HANDICAP CLASS.
Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (S), Lyemun Beacon (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance, 9½ miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	Scratch	4 02 10	4 02 10
Rolla	47	4 01 08	4 00 21
Jessica	1 33	D.N.S.	
Diana	6 20	4 05 15	3 58 55
Colleen	7 07	D.N.S.	
Aileen	9 30	4 03 23	3 55 53

Position Points for race Points to date
(1) Aileen 7 14
(2) Diana 3 5
(3) Rolla 4 3
(4) Dione 1 1

*Disqualified for rounding Lyemun Beacon to starboard instead of port.

*Takes points for first place.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 8.7 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Daphne	Scratch	5 05 54	
Bonita		5 10 45	
Aileen		5 15 31	

Position Points for race Points to date
(1) Daphne 5 10
(2) Aileen 3 5
(3) Halcyon 2 3
(4) Bonita 1 1

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.

Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 8.7 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Ursula	Scratch	5 43 50	5 43 50
Dawn		5 36 39	5 34 39
Lysbeth		5 41 11	5 41 11
Dorothy		D.N.S.	
Tourette		5 33 30	5 33 30
Gael		5 35 22	5 34 38
Asthore		5 45 12	5 44 29

Position Points for race Points to date
(1) Tourette 8 16
(2) Gael 6 7
(3) Dawn 5 10
(4) Lysbeth 4 9
(5) Lady Ursula 3 9
(6) Asthore 0 4
(7) Dorothy 0 4

CHINESE REG.

Course:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy to Adamastor Rock (S), and back. Distance, 18 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Jane	Scratch	2 09 32	2 09 32
Oenone		2 10 24	2 04 34
Dorothy II		2 17 02	2 05 02
Niobe		2 14 07	2 02 07
Helen		12 00	D.N.S.

Position Points for race Points to date
(1) Niobe 6 4
(2) Oenone 4 3
(3) Dorothy II 2 2
(4) Lady Jane 0 0
(5) Helen 0 0

ENGLISH REG.

Course:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy to Adamastor Rock (S), and back. Distance, 18 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
La Cigale	Scratch	D.N.S.	
Vesper		24 00	23 02
Vera		20 00	21 03
Feathers		23 00	23 13
Irene		30 00	21 02
Mist			D.N.S.
Queen Bee			D.N.S.

Position Points for race Points to date
(1) Irene 8 8
(2) Feathers 6 6
(3) Vera 5 4
(4) Vesper 4 4
(5) Mist 0 0
(6) Queen Bee 0 0
(7) La Cigale 0 0

SOLDIER'S TWIN ANGELS.

"The doctor has made this world struggle probably one of the least deadly ever fought in proportion to the numbers engaged," said Dr. Woods Hutchinson, a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, who gave the Chadwick lecture at the Royal Society of Medicine. "His control over wound infections is so masterly," he added, "that of the wounded who survive six hours 90 per cent. recover, of those who reach the field hospitals 95 per cent. recover, and of those who arrive at the base hospitals 98 per cent. get well. The twin angels—sanitization and antiseptics—have not only enormously diminished pain and agony, but have made amputations rarer and grave crippling fewer than ever before in war history. Barely 5 per cent. of the wounded are crippled or permanently disabled."

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

THE PROPOSED COMPETITION.

The Hongkong Chess Club is the prime mover in the starting of a Chess Championship of the colony. The success of the proposal is already assured by the generosity of the British American Tobacco Company, Ltd., and Messrs. N. Lazarus, who are presenting silver cups to be known as the Embassy and Ming Ching cups respectively. The following preliminary proposals have been drawn up in connection with the competition:—

1.—The entire management of the championship and the ownership of the cups and any other prizes which may be presented or purchased from time to time, until such prizes shall have been won outright, shall be vested in a committee, composed of three members appointed by the Hongkong Chess Club, as the senior chess organisation in the colony and one member appointed by each of the other chess organisations. The first president and the first honorary treasurer shall each be elected by the committee from the three representatives of the Hongkong Chess Club.

2.—The first committee meeting shall be convened by the honorary secretary of the Hongkong Chess Club.

3.—The competition shall be held before May, 1918.

4.—The "Embassy" cup, for the championship of the colony, will become the property of the first winner on three occasions.

5.—The "Ming Ching" cup is to be won outright by the Chinese competitor scoring the highest points in the 1918 championship tournament.

6.—The rules of play shall be those set forth in the British Chess Code and the rate of play in all games shall be 20 moves per hour. An entrance fee of \$1 will be payable by all competitors before the tournament commences.

All chess organisations interested are requested to communicate with Mr. H. W. Ray, Honorary Secretary of the Hongkong Chess Club, at as early a date as possible.

"HEATHIER DAY" AND ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

A TOTAL OF \$45,000 REALISED.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided over a largely-attended meeting of the Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair Committees last night and announced that the result of Heather Day, including street collections, raffles, subscriptions from outposts, sale of souvenirs, etc., amounted to \$10,334.28, and that of the St. Andrew's Fair to \$28,074.11, making a total of \$45,408.39. The sum of \$3,000 had been settled, at exchange 3s. 0d., and there was still a balance of \$12,343.81. Taking it that the exchange would be about the same, he estimated that the amount available for distribution among Scottish Hospitals for Wounded Soldiers would be \$6,929.1s. 0d., which he thought was a very creditable result of their labours. (Applause.) As Chief of St. Andrew's Society, he thanked the various committees and all those who had helped in making the effort a success.

The question of the allocation of the money was left to the Committee of St. Andrew's Society.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

Yesterday, the above Society sent to Messrs. Showan, Tones & Co. two cases containing the following War Comforts to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2, Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—976 roller bandages, 120 flannel vests, 150 white woollen caps, 30 pairs white woollen bed-sheets, 3 quilts, 3 pillows, 60 pairs slip-pers, 7 floor-cloths, and 1 lot magazines. For distribution to local troops, 130 khaki handkerchiefs were sent last month.

FRENCH PRIVATES OR SEAMEN TO SIT WITH OFFICERS ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

The French Chamber has decided that in future two blue-jackets shall sit on naval courts-martial and two privates on Army tribunals, the proportion in future being two men to five officers. The Government opposed the change on the ground that the voting of these courts would need to be secret in order to safeguard the men in question, but the reform was carried by 250 votes to 224. It was also decided that all members of such tribunals must be chosen from combatant service.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

DRESSING GOWNS

IN ALL SIZES.

VIYELLA PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

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THE WAR.

BOLSHEVIK SAILORS BUTCHER OFFICERS.

FOUR ADMIRALS AND A GENERAL MURDERED.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

TURKS VIOLATE ARMISTICE.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT SUBMARINED.

GERMANY'S SUPREME OFFENSIVE.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S REVENGE.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ATTEMPTED RAID REPULSED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid eastward of Monchy.

Our aeroplanes on Saturday bombed the enemy's billets and hutments, and fired several thousand rounds at the trenches.

Two of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, January 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports night patrol encounters south-eastward of Armentieres.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

PARIS, January 13th.

A communiqué states:—Between the 1st and 10th instant, we brought down 15 enemy aeroplanes. The destruction of 19 others is most probable, but cannot be confirmed.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT SUBMARINED.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

A submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARAB RAIDS.

LONDON, January 13th.

Official confirmation has been obtained of the success of the Arab operations against the Hedjaz railway northwards of Maan during three days of the first week of January.

The Arabs took possession of an important portion of the line, wrecking and burning the rolling-stock and damaging the bridges.

The raiders retired with prisoners and booty.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH BATTERIES OBTAIN DIRECT HITS.

LONDON, January 13th.

An Italian official report states:—Our artillery was active on the Asiago Plateau eastward of Piave-Vecchia.

The British batteries had many direct hits on hostile emplacements on the left bank of the Piave.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TROOPS ESCAPE.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

A Berlin semi-official telegram states that, according to a wireless message, 1,700 German and 9,500 native troops escaped to Portuguese territory from German East Africa.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUTCHERY OF RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

FOUR ADMIRALS MURDERED.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Times Correspondent at Odessa states that the Bolshevik sailors for two days butchered the naval officers at Sevastopol, killing 60, including four Admirals and one General.

In consequence of the outrages Admiral Hemetz, commanding the Black Sea fleet, resigned.

A mob, chiefly composed of soldiers, looted and burned the town of Kilia in Bessarabia.

RUSSIA OUT OF THE WAR.

STATEMENT BY BRITISH MINISTER.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Daily Chronicle Correspondent at Stockholm reports that Sir George Buchanan has arrived there.

Interviewed, Sir George Buchanan did not believe there would be any immediate change in Russian politics, as no other party would be able to turn out the Bolsheviks.

He said that M. Trotsky's propaganda among the German armies had had a certain success.

The British Minister to Petrograd was of opinion that Russia's active participation in the war was finished.

EARTHQUAKE AT MILAN.

MILAN, January 14th.

Two earthquake shocks, the first for years, were felt here on Sunday, but there was no damage.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 14th.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

SYDNEY, January 13th.

The Sunday Times announces, on the best authority, that Mr. Hughes, the Premier, is to sail for England, probably in March, to consult Mr. Lloyd George and the representatives of the Dominions and Allied Governments on war problems and post-war matters.

Mr. Hughes has been urgently invited to participate in the discussion of the economic side of the war, and he goes as a plenipotentiary able to bind the Commonwealth on a number of matters.

LATEST CABLES.

REPORT BASELESS.

MELBOURNE, January 14th.

Mr. Cook declares that the report that Mr. Hughes is going to England is baseless.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL SAGACITY.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

Addressing the first meeting of the Polish Society at Berlin, Professor Harnsdorff urged Germany to renounce territorial acquisitions east and west on grounds not pacifist, but higher political sagacity, citing as an instance the brilliant success of the British policy in South Africa.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, January 13th.

A wireless Russian message states that the Central Executive of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers and the Peasants' Deputies have decreed giving local Councils power to re-elect and recall members of the Constituent Assembly in all cases where they do not express the views of the labouring masses.

The News Agency states that the Peasants' Congress of the Twelfth Army has decided to recall three Social Revolutionaries of the Right whom it elected.

A number of the Governments have decided similarly.

The Maximalist News Agency, in a statement, shows that the decree of the Executive of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council, mentioned in a wireless report, is intended to bring about the recall of re-election of all anti-Maximalist members of the Constituent Assembly.

The All-Ukrainian Sea Congress has been summoned to Kiev on January 23rd to discuss the questions of the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, reports from the Black Sea Navy to Ukraine, the re-organisation of the Navy on a voluntary basis, and the organisation of trade unions.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN TRAVELLERS AT KIEFF.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Times Correspondent at Odessa reports that 20 German commercial travellers have arrived at Kieff.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE TRANSGRESSION OF THE ARMISTICE.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

A Brest-Litovsk telegram via Berlin states that at the plenary sitting on January 12th, von Hoffmann again protested against the Russian wireless propaganda, because it transgressed the terms of the Armistice and was intended to carry revolution and civil war into the Central Empires.

M. Trotsky replied that the Armistice in nowise restricted the expression of Russian opinion.

Baron Kuchmann declared that non-interference with Russian affairs was a fixed principle of the German Government, which, however, demanded complete reciprocity.

M. Trotsky replied that the Russian Government would regard it as a step forward if Germany freely and frankly expressed her views regarding the internal conditions in Russia.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKS BREAK ARMISTICE.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

The Turks have broken the Armistice by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rize.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN WAR-PRISONERS FROM ENGLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

Three Dutch ships with German war prisoners and civilians have arrived at Rotterdam from England.

Among the prisoners were von Mueller, Captain of the *Emden*, Wallis, captain of the *Blucher*, and the son of Admiral von Tirpitz. There were also many infantry officers captured in South-West Africa.

The Germans acknowledged the good tone which marked the British conduct towards themselves.

GERMANY'S SOUTH SEA COLONIES.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

The Association of South Sea Traders has telegraphed Herr Solf, German Colonial Secretary, expressing joy at the appointment of a Governor of New Guinea, as promising a vigorous colonial policy, and holding firmly to "our richly blessed South Sea colonies now in the hands of our enemies."

Herr Solf replied hoping that "the German flag would soon again be flying over our fine South Sea colonies."

SINKING OF THE "REWA."

LONDON, January 13th.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that there were no mines where the *Rewa* was sunk.

NEXT GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

CROWN PRINCE'S REVENGE.

PARIS, January 13th.

Le Matin publishes a statement by an eminent neutral who left Berlin on the 1st instant, declaring that the Germans will launch a supreme offensive at Verdun. This is intended to be the Crown Prince's revenge, with big diversions in Italy, and in the direction of Calais as soon as the weather permits.

THE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

PURCHASED BY THE ALLIES.

BUENOS AIRES, January 13th.

An important agreement has been completed between the Argentine and representatives of the British and French Governments regarding the Allied purchase of the Argentine wheat crop.

The Argentine will grant Great Britain and France a credit of £40,000,000 to facilitate the purchase and to keep the rate of exchange normal.

BRITISH ARMY PAY INCREASES.

LONDON, January 13th.

The War Cabinet has decided to increase subalterns' pay during the war to a minimum of half-a-guinea daily from October 1st, 1917, also consequential increases to captains and majors.

The War Cabinet also decided to make allowances for children of from two pounds each monthly to a maximum of eight pounds for subalterns and captains, and half of these amounts for majors.

The age-limits are extended to eighteen for boys and twenty-one for unmarried girls. Practically corresponding increases and allowances are generally made for all junior naval officers.

It is estimated that these concessions will cost, initially, £7,500,000 annually.

SUMMARY COURT.

CLAIM ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Yesterday in the Summary Court before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) there came up for hearing the case in which the Chang Sing firm is suing the Hop Lung firm for the recovery of a sum of \$500, being balance of \$1,000 due under a bill of exchange dated August 30th, 1917, and drawn by the Lang Fat firm, of Swatow, and accepted by the defendant, and made payable to the plaintiffs. The bill of exchange was duly presented, but was dishonoured.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defendants, while Mr. W. B. Hind represented the plaintiffs.

This action was first adjourned sine die, pending the decision of a petition to the Government to have the document stamped, as the defendants had disputed that it was stamped on presentation.

The petition was unsuccessful. It was admitted that the bill of exchange in question was executed out of the Colony and used within the Colony within the meaning of section 7 of the Stamp Ordinance of 1901. That section provides that all documents executed out of the Colony "shall, before being used, be stamped according to the rate of duty to which they would have been liable if they had been executed in the Colony."

It was contended that such a bill of exchange could be properly stamped after having been used within the Colony, but it was held by his Lordship that the Court had no power to authorise it to be stamped, or to admit it as evidence unless it was stamped before being used within the Colony.

Mr. Hind said that this was the second part of the action on this bill of exchange. The plaintiff was emphatic in his statement that there was a stamp on the document at the time it was signed. The plaintiffs' *foi* had already left Saigon, but had not arrived here yet, and the plaintiffs had instructed him to apply for an adjournment.

The Chief Justice: The case has been hanging for a long time. Mr. Hind submitted that the bill of exchange was stamped at the time when it was executed and presented. The case was adjourned for a fortnight, the plaintiff to pay the day's costs to the defendant.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PLAGUE.

CALLOUS CHINESE CONDUCT.

SHANGHAI, January 13th.

Drs. Wu Lien-teh, Lewis, and Eckfeldt, American citizens, and Jousselet, a French citizen, have wired to the *North China Daily News* from Fengchen, Shansi, the centre of the plague district, to the effect that they have been mobbed, the local Magistrate morally supporting the crowd and soldiers, and inciting the populace to further excesses.

Apparently the Doctors' messages have not been allowed to reach the foreign Legations at Peking.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 14th.

GENERAL LUNG'S TROOPS.

A report has been received that the Pak Hoi Police Station has been captured by General Lung's troops. All arms were seized and over 20 policemen were killed. Another report from Lui Chow states that General Lung's troops have occupied all the Yamen and Customs offices in the place. Money and documents were seized and everything is now under their control.

LUNG'S ASSISTANCE TO FUKIEN.

The authorities are informed that Li Hocki, Tsuchun of Fukien, on hearing that Canton troops had been dispatched to attack the Province, urgently requested assistance from General Lung Chai-kwong. It is stated that Lung has agreed to send troops and that the Peking Government has been requested to order the Northern Squadron in Amoy to convey them from King Chow.

SUSPICIOUS AROUSE.

The Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, has suddenly ordered the destruction of the bridge which was built from the Tsuchun's yamen to the Civil Governor's yamen by General Lung Chai-kwong when he was Military Governor of Canton. The people are rather suspicious regarding the Tsuchun's order, as the bridge was built to provide easier communications between the two yamens.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEDIATOR.

Li Shun, the Tsuchun of Kiangsu, who was the first Tsuchun to mediate between the South-West and the Peking Government, is now being attacked by the President and other Northern Tsuchuns. Li Shun has therefore wired to the Provinces explaining that he is only desirous of peace. The authorities have received a telegram from Li stating that he and the Tsuchuns of Hupeh and Kiangsi have jointly sent a telegram to the President demanding: (1) That Northern troops shall be stopped from coming South; (2) That Tuan Chi-jui and Lung Chai-kwong shall be dismissed. Li also states that if these demands are rejected he and the other Tsuchuns will take the necessary steps to protect themselves.

REMOVER DENIED.

We are informed that the reported removal of the Special Parliament to Nanking is untrue. The Chairman of Parliament has also denied that he will go to Nanking.

GERMAN ELECTRIC BOAT.

NOT RUN BY WIRELESS.

The British Admiralty has issued the following statement regarding the electrically controlled sea raiders which the Germans have been operating off Belgium and several of which have been destroyed:

"The electrically controlled motor boats used on the Belgian coast are twin petrol engine vessels, partly closed in, and travel at a high rate of speed. They carry a drum with between thirty and fifty miles of insulated single-core cable, through which the boat is controlled electrically. The fore part carries a considerable charge of high explosives, probably from 300 to 500 pounds in weight."

"The method of operating is to start the engine, after which the crew leave the boat. A seaplane, protected by a strong fighting patrol, then accompanies the vessel at a distance of from three to five miles and signals the shore operator of the helm. These signals need only be 'starboard,' 'port' or 'steady.' The boat is zig-zagged while being steered into a ship and the charge exploded automatically."

"The device is a very old one. A boat similarly controlled was used in H.M.S. *Verbeke*, a torpedo experimental ship, as far back as 1888. The only new features in the German boat are the petrol engines and wireless signals, neither of which existed then."

The announcement several weeks ago that the Germans were using a "new electric boat" off the Belgian coast caused considerable speculation as to whether this meant the vessels were controlled from shore by wireless. The foregoing Admiralty report shows that the wireless plays an entirely subordinate part in their operation."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

News has been received in Tientsin of the death in action of Mr. David W. Anderson, formerly of Honan, who was serving in the New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

Lieut. H. E. Middleton, Machine-Gun Corps, late of the Finance Department, S.M.C., who was severely wounded in the left arm at Ypres on June 1st last, has received an administrative appointment at the War Office, and commenced his duties there on September 15th.

Telegraphic information has been received in Shanghai to the effect that Mr. W. E. Lovison, secretary to the Municipal Council, was awarded the Military Cross on New Year's Day. It has not yet transpired for what the Cross was given, but it is thought it is for work done at Salonika.

Mr. A. R. Bowden, formerly sub-manager of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., in Shanghai, after experiencing difficulty in passing the eyesight test, has received his commission in the 1st (Reserve) Garrison Battalion Worcestershire Regiment. He is now on duty at a home fort, but has been classed for garrison duty abroad.

News has just been received that Lieut. C. W. O. Mayne, R.F.A. (of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), was badly gassed in October and is in hospital in France, his lungs and eyes being affected, says the *N.C. Daily News*. He is reported to be progressing favourably. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has been awarded the Military Cross and promoted to the rank of Captain.

In a private letter received in Shanghai from T. H. U. Aldridge he says:—"I attended the funeral of Arnold Brothers, and I went to poor old Sheldon's funeral this week and paid our last respects to an old Light Horseman. You have probably heard already that he died as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The old Union Jack covered the remains and an officer of the Welsh Guards was sent to represent the Army, which was a nice and touching tribute to Sheldon."

TROTSKY AS JOURNALIST.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the character of Trotsky (Braunstein), the man who overthrew the Kerenski Government, by an article in a recent number of the *Den* (*Day*), a paper which up to the revolution was merely an advanced Liberal in its politics, but has since become a moderate Socialist.

At the first meeting of the Democratic Council the Bolshevik leader attacked the *Den* and called it a "bankers' sheet." To this the paper retorts: "We must remind the ex-member of our staff, Trotsky, that he would not have left the *Den* if it had in reality been a bankers' paper and had always been able to pay its contributors punctually. Trotsky did not leave the *Den* for reasons of principle. He left it because his money was not paid him punctually, and in his anger he promised to make things warm for the *Den*. That was before the war and before the revolution, and since then Trotsky evidently became reconciled to the *Den*. No long before the revolution a well-known party worker opened negotiations in his name as to Trotsky joining the staff of the *Den*, but the telegram addressed to him in Spain by the *Den* did not catch him there. In this way the negotiations were broken off, but it is not for us to complain of that. There was a time when Trotsky did not trouble as to the source of the money of the *Den*, but simply demanded, very persistently and energetically, that this money should be paid to him in full."

Trotsky's election to the presidency of the Petrograd Soviet coincided with the formation of the last Kerenski Cabinet. The Bolshevik leader never for a moment disguised his intention to carry on a ruthless war against the "bourgeois" Government. He assumed his presidency with these words: "Allow me to recall the year 1905, the sitting of the Council of Workmen's Deputies when it fell to my lot to open the proceedings after the arrest of Hroustaleff-Nosar. That was also a turning point in the development of the revolution, but it ended in defeat. At the present moment, in spite of alarms, we feel ourselves much firmer than we did in 1905, but the mere list of the new Ministry constitutes a challenge to democracy and shows that the Revolution has come to a turning point. The new presidency will have to be the leader of the Petrograd Soviet in the resurrection of the Revolution." That was on October 8th.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE ENGLAND OF TO-DAY.

The England of to-day is not the England which, under a German King and a weak Ministry, blundered into the fatal error of attempting to tyrannise over the American colonies (says the *Washington Post*). England now exhibits the same spirit as that which sustained Washington and Lafayette. It is battling bravely for human rights. In spite of mistakes and difficulties in the administration of its immense Empire, Great Britain stands for the essentials of self-government, home rule, and liberty. Its subjects are free men, wherever they stand upon the earth. No war lord mortgages their lives from the cradle to the grave, or drives them like cattle in the prosecution of monstrous criminal ambitions. Their Empire, great as it is in extent, is greater because of the spirit of liberty that guides and defends it.

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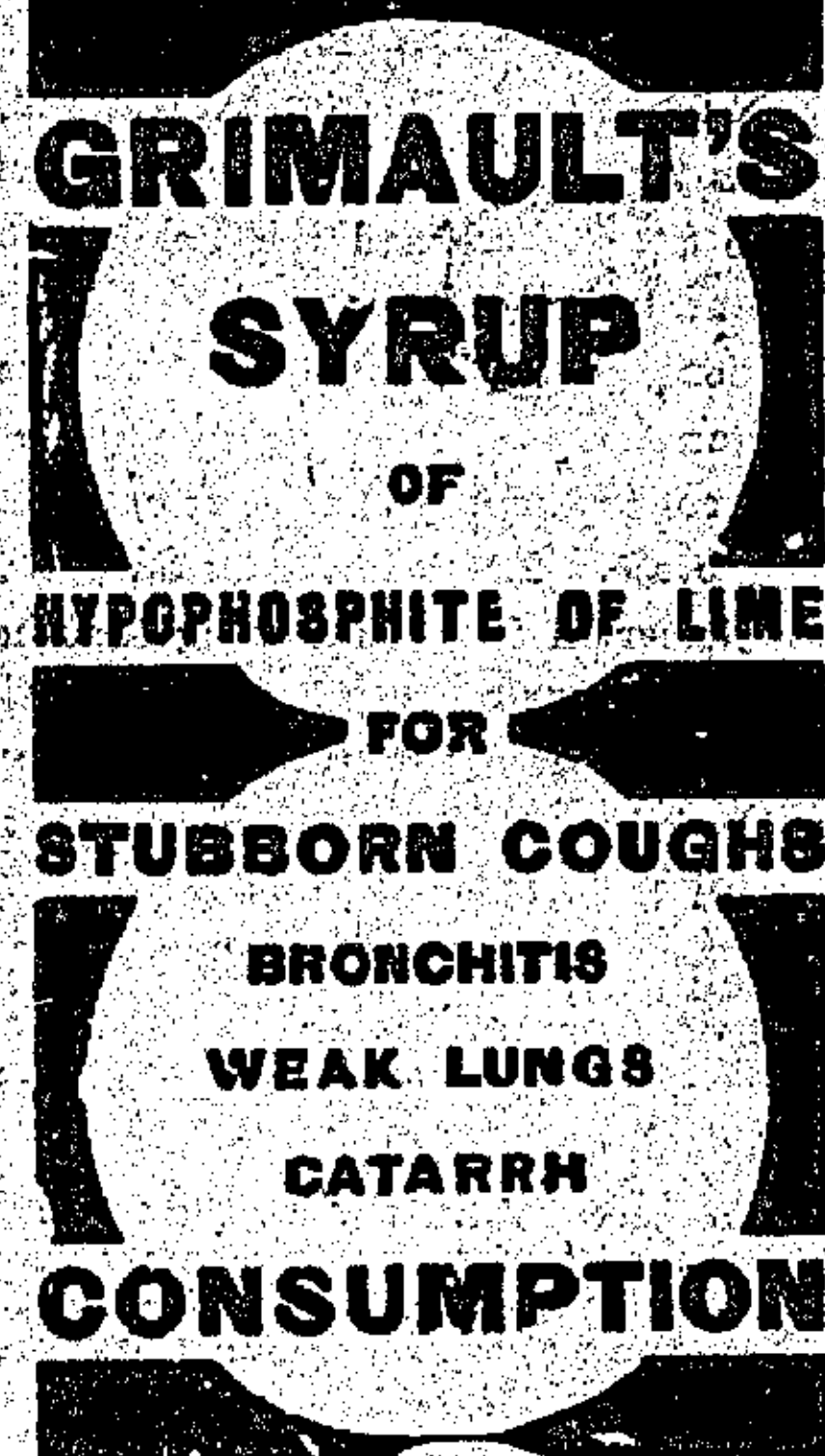
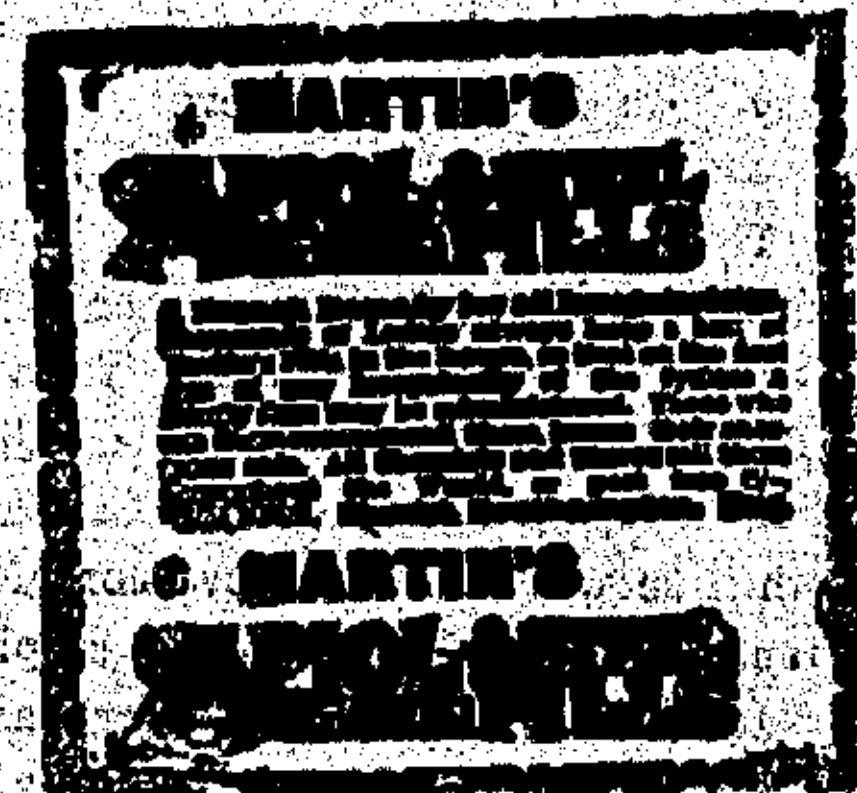
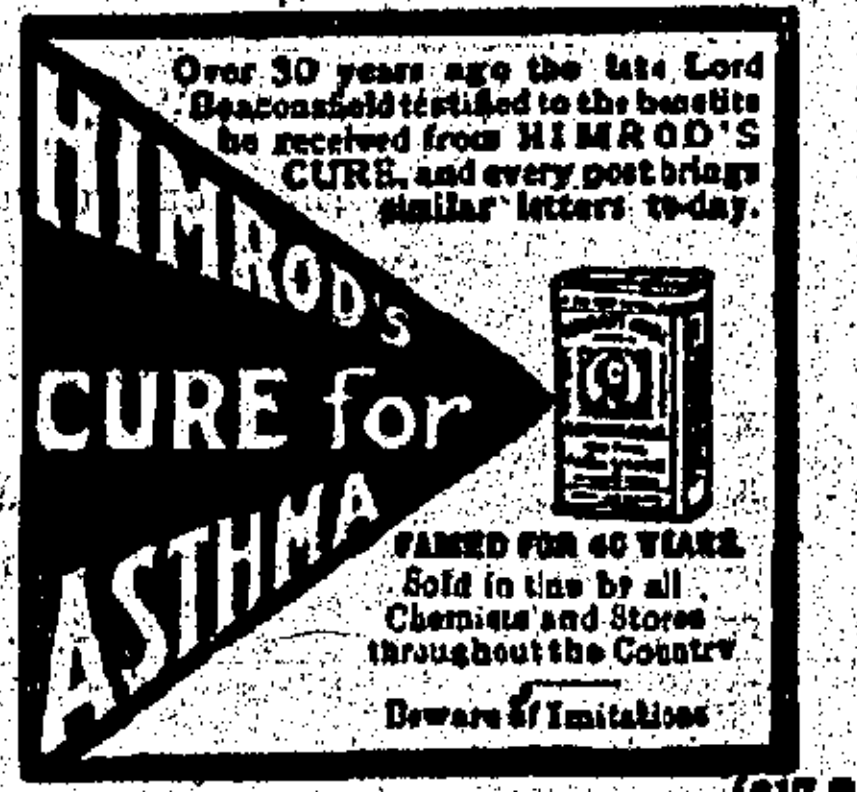
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All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.



THE MACHINE THAT ATTACKS LONDON. THE GOTH A BIPLANE.

So much has been heard of late about the Gotha biplane that it is desirable, says the *Manchester Guardian*, to set forth some facts about the machine, so that it may be seen in its true perspective, otherwise there is the danger that to the uninformed it may become a kind of bogey machine and be credited with all sorts of qualities which it does not possess, or that, on the other hand, as appears to be the tendency in certain official technical quarters, it may be regarded as a clumsy German effort at frightfulness, and so lead us once more into the fatal error of despising our enemies. The true position of the machine is between the two, it is nothing to boast about so far as workmanship or performance is concerned, but it is a very useful weapon of war which can and does do work of considerable military value. It has the advantage of being the first aeroplane of its type to be used regularly and solely for the particular work for which it is most suited.

THE GOTH A WORKS.

The Gotha biplane is built by the Gothaer Waggonfabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, of Gotha. The firm is one of the great German wagon works, similar in its standing to such firms as the Bristol Carriage and Wagon Company or the Birmingham Wagon Works, or any of the great works which have been built up in the past, first as makers of horse waggon, and later as makers of rolling stock for railways. The Gotha W.F.A.G. was not among the pioneer aviation firms of Germany, but when German foresight and energy produced, with official support, the great National Flying Fund (Nationalflugschule) for the promotion of flying competitions—at a time when our official people discouraged aviation and expressly forbade officers to fly in public—the Gotha firm started making good sound aeroplanes on orthodox lines, fitted with good sound engines of the type so plentiful in Germany thanks to official encouragement, and their pilot, Ernst Schlegel, won a first prize of 60,000 marks in the National Fund competition.

Since the outbreak of war the Gotha firm have made a variety of types of aeroplanes. They have been quite successful in making seaplanes of ordinary pattern, and they also made a very useful single-seater scout biplane known as the Falke (or Falcon). The big twin-engine bombing machine is a fairly recent development. The firm runs its own flying school, known as the Duke Carl Edward School, at Gotha.

EARLY FAILURES AND SUCCESSES.

The early German twin-engine machines were not a success. Several of various type, were seen about the western front in 1915. These were made by the Aviatik people and others, but they were slow and ungainly, and evidently did not find favour. It was not till early this year that the first twin-engine bombing squadron of Gothas appeared.

This squadron was sent to the Balkans, where it was used apparently for the bombing of Bucharest. There it had considerable success, for the Roumanian Flying Service was of little use, and so it encountered practically no opposition. It also raided Salonika on several occasions, and lost a couple of machines in doing so, thanks to the skill and ingenuity of the R.F.C. detachments on that front. Apparently the work done by the squadron in the Balkans afforded so much satisfaction to the German High Command that it was withdrawn and transferred to the western front to form the nucleus of a considerable air fleet

for the special benefit of England. Probably the fact that it is known as the Balkan, or Bucharest, squadron is the basis of the rumour recently arrived from Holland to the effect that a number of Turks and Bulgarians had arrived at Ostend to be trained as aviators.

The Gotha bombing machine is a biplane with a span of about 80 feet from tip to tip of the wings and has a length of 40 feet from nose to tail-tip; the height of the machine is about 12 feet. The body, or fuselage, is similar to that of the ordinary tractor biplane, familiar to all, but instead of having an engine in the nose, this compartment is occupied by a gunner-observer, who also operates the bomb-dropping controls. The forward gun commands an arc of rather more than a semi-circle horizontally and vertically, so that it can fire anywhere inside a sky area representing rather more than a hemisphere round the front of the machine. The bombs, twelve in number, are carried under the pilot's compartment, which is between the upper and lower wings and immediately behind the forward gunner. The reason for carrying the bombs thus is that since the bomb case is right under what is called the "centre of lift" of the machine, the balance is not affected whether the case is full or empty. Two extra bombs can be carried under the forward gunner's compartment if desired.

A FORMIDABLE ARMAMENT.

Well aft of the pilot, behind the wings, is a large cockpit for the after gunner, who has a gun on the top of the fuselage which covers the whole after hemisphere of sky and rather more, so that any hostile machine attacking from above or from either side is subject to the fire of both the forward and after guns. Besides the top gun there is a third gun on the floor of the after cockpit, firing behind or downwards along a bottomless tunnel in the fuselage—as described recently—and the fuselage is so arranged that in the event of an attack from the rear the forward gunner can come aft, past the pilot, and so two guns can be brought to bear on the pursuer.

It is this multiplication of guns and gunners which makes a formation of Gothas so difficult to attack. Pursuing machines need room in which to manoeuvre, and unless the pursuers carry two guns, each firing forward, and at the same time attack a separate Gotha, they are certain to be out-gunned. If one pursuer gets ahead of his fellows he is the target for the concentrated fire of several machines, and unless the Gotha formation is broken up it is impossible for several pursuers to attack one Gotha at the same time and so bring a superiority of guns to bear. Despite this difficulty, however, our aviators have succeeded by sheer gallantry and disregard of personal danger in bringing down several of these formidable craft.

The power plant of the Gotha consists of two Mercedes engines of 200 h.p. each, disposed one on each side of the fuselage, "in between the wings, and each driving a "pusher" air screw, which revolves close up to the rear edge of the wings.

The workmanship in the Gotha is extremely rough, and distinctly reminds one that they were made in a wagon factory. Nevertheless their performance is good. They are capable of reaching great heights, and of maintaining a high speed at an altitude at which most aeroplanes begin to lose speed badly. Those who have fought them say that when they have shed their bombs they reach the 16,000-foot level with apparent ease, and that when there they are little, if any, slower than the fast German fighting machines.

Let this description of the Gotha's merits should give too high an opinion of its value, it is well to point out that we have had in England for a considerable time machines of higher quality. Mr. Drott, formerly Flight Commander R.N.A.S., produced in 1915 a twin-engine machine of high merit, and in the Handley-Page firm produced another type, with much more powerful engines, which has since demonstrated to the enemy in Flanders, both over land and sea, and so far away as Constantinople that we are capable of beating the German at his own game.

ON THE MARCH.

(BY 2ND-LIEUT. K. M. COLVILLE.)

Every soldier, whose unit is in any degree mobile, looks forward with longing to the day when the war shall cast off its sand-bags and its duck-boards, and take instead to hedges and roads. Then he will find again all that in the past has made war tolerable, the movement, the surprise, the exultation, the freedom, in a word, the poetry of war.

None desires this day more ardently than the mounted soldier such as the artilleryman, to whom a war of movement will restore that double capacity for enjoying life which association with his horse gives him. As things are, the gunner sees his charger only at long intervals and his draught horses only in the most distressing conditions struggling, themselves half gulfed in mud, to draw the ammunition limbers over a shell-pocked tract of land. The brightest gleams of sunshine in such a life will be those rare occasions when a battery moves from one sector to another, and from this point of view the further apart those sectors are the better.

One such trip my battery made last spring, and it was with universal regret that, after five days of the open road, we pulled our guns into position again, and relegated our horses once more to the wagon lines. But an even pleasanter interlude was in store for me. We had made arrangements for a section to follow later, with a batch of remounts, whose arrival was expected very soon. However it was found that the two guns must be brought up immediately and, as a result I was ordered to take forty horses to the absent section, by the quickest route I could devise, and myself return at once on the completion of my task.

It had taken us five days to bring the guns, but we had travelled by a circuitous and prescribed route and in accordance with a prescribed time-table. My horses were heavy horses, whose normal gait is a walk, and as I could not do the journey in a day I had perforce to take a wagon-full of forage. I could not, therefore, leave the roads, but even so reckoned on taking no more than two days, returning myself in one.

My course lay due south, and thither I steered by map and compass. For several hours we jogged along cheerfully enough, till suddenly the road, everywhere the worse for wear and muddy with the recent rains, gave out entirely and left us struggling through an exceedingly heavy field, wherein the loaded wagon made deplorably slow progress. It was a light load, even for two horses, but the mud became more and more atrocious. To go back and try another road meant a good hour's march and it was evident that the map was no guide to the present condition of the roads. This one was marked on my 1:40,000 map as metalled, and was the only road directly connecting two fair-sized villages.

But military traffic being mostly East and West, and the civil authority being suspended, the road had been allowed to become fonderous and at last had disappeared entirely, so that the naked eye could not detect any trace of it. I halted my *cortège* and rode forward to reconnoitre. The track continued abominable for a good mile, then, as it approached the next village, my road cropped up again in good repair, so I determined to push on. It turned out all right in the end, and we were thankful when we got clear of that appalling slough.

My route all this while had lain clear of any considerable military centres, but presently we approached a village surrounded by huts of all kinds, water-troughs and other erections characteristic of the British Army. But all were deserted. We entered the village and saw

how every building was labelled "7/10 Blankshire Q.M.S. Store," or "Gun-bomb Store," or "E. Company Officers' Mess." But all were empty. It reminded me of the abandoned camp of Sennacherib, King of Assyria. I looked at my map to discover the name of this strange place, and soon realized the meaning of the phenomenon. This village, but two or three weeks before, had been just behind the line. From it the 7/10 Blankshires and other gullant battalions had gone forth to war, and in the course of time they had returned to it to get rid of the mud and other souvenirs of the trenches. In the interval between then and now Hindenburg had won a characteristic victory, and the line had moved many kilometres eastward, the soldiery had gone, and the civilian inhabitants had apparently not yet returned. At last, however, when we reached a turn of the shattered village street we came upon a R.E. dump-pit props, corrugated iron and the rest, and there we found a guard sure enough. But otherwise the place as we passed through it was silent, deserted, haunted, almost more of a solitude for that little knot of men in its centre.

From now onward my road lay but a little way behind our old line and I began to fear another lapse on the metalled surface. But the Hun had never in these parts paid much attention to back areas, and the roads were so good that I was emboldened to attempt a rather dubious looking drive that led to a highly ornate chateau and then out the other side of its courtyard to another main road. The chateau, when viewed more nearly, showed signs of hostile bombardment, but it was still tolerably whole. But the courtyard had not fared so well. The entrance to it was barred by a yawning chasm and a moat on one side, and a solid wall on the other made all attempts at circumnavigation impossible. I had to turn back and follow the main road, which ran right away westward and took us to a village, lately deserted by the British troops, but still sparsely inhabited, and I liked the look of it so well that I resolved to billet my command there for the night.

It still boasted a Town Major at any rate, but had a Town Major's Office and a corporal therein, by whom I was assigned an empty house for my men, an inhabited one next door for myself, and a machine-shed in the rear for my horses. It was an open shed, but with ropes stretched from corner to corner round two sides. I thought my beasts would do well enough. Unfortunately, during the night, one of them leaned too heavily against one of the corner pillars and it and a large part of the roof collapsed. None of my horses were hurt, but when, many weeks later, a claim forwarded and recommended by the Town Major, reached the battery, we replied by claiming compensation for "shock" to our horses. We have never received any compensation, but we have never paid any either.

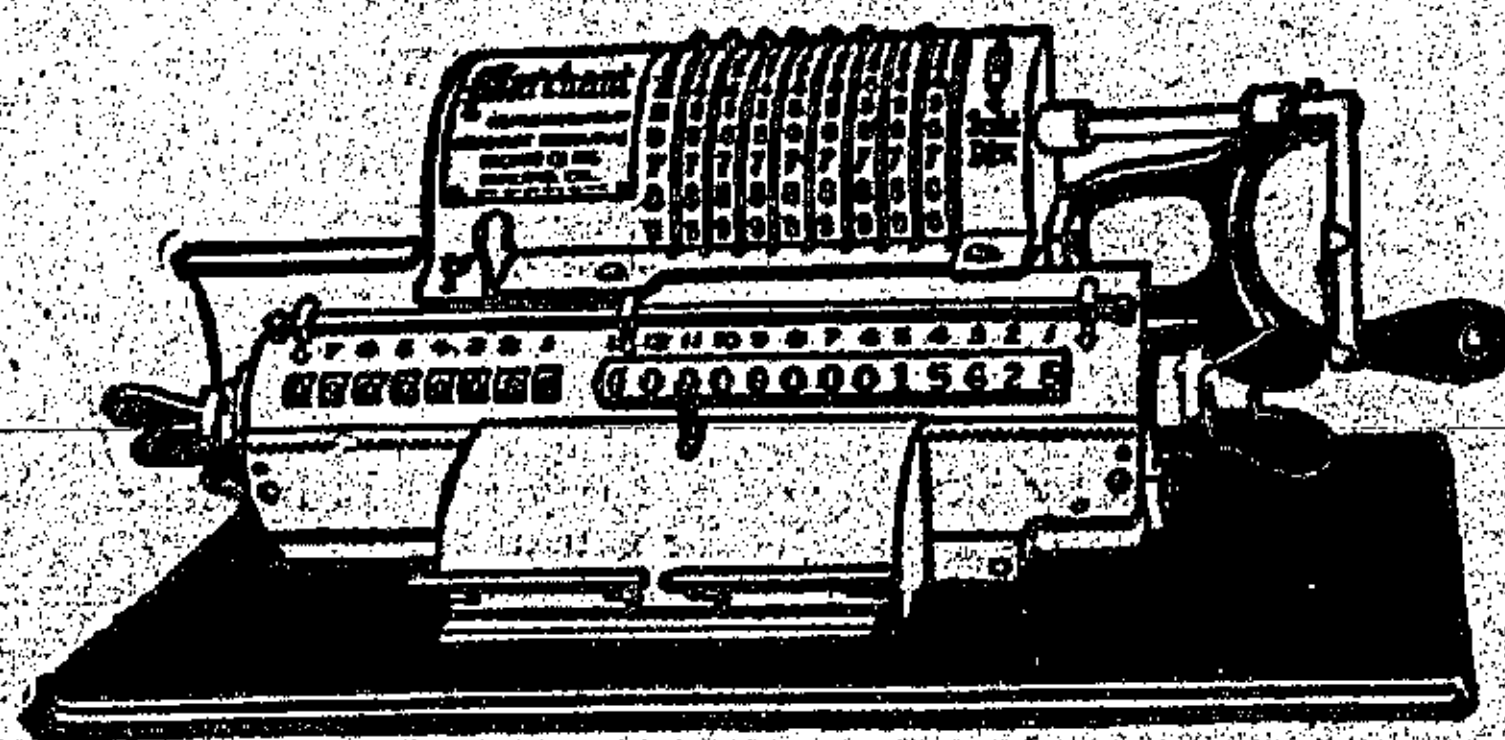
My next day's march was pleasant but uneventful; in a very little while we came to a battery position which I had helped to construct nearly a year before and from there to our final destination I know the roads well. By midday I had handed over my charges safe and sound to the officer in command of the derelict section, and looked forward to a pleasant and unencumbered ride on the morrow.

And pleasant it would have been, forty kilometres across country over which I had now the opportunity and the knowledge to travel without being tied to roads, if the day had not chanced to be one of the wettest ever known. My so-called weatherproof coat was no more effective than a piece of muslin and the water ran down my neck all day, and out again at my boots; the mud was worse than ever and the landscape was blotted out. Yet, even so, it was with a sigh that I re-entered my dry dug-out, from which I saw no prospect of moving far afield for many weeks to come. The Germans say that open fighting would suit their military genius, but we are inclined to believe that we could cope with them fairly adequately under those conditions—anyhow, that we should welcome it from the personal point probably no infantryman, and certainly no mounted soldier, would deny.

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WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

BATTLING FOR FREEDOM.

MR. BAUFORTH'S STINGING REPLY TO THE PACIFISTS.

As announced in Reuter's cables, Mr. Bauforth on November 6th made a stinging reply to the small party of pacifists in the House of Commons who were urging the Government to open peace negotiations. In the course of his speech Mr. Bauforth said:—We have had three speeches from the benches of the Pacifists. The first two erred on the side of extreme narrowness of interpretation. The whole tenor of their argument was that this country is being kept at war in order to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France. (That, hear, or the general views of the present, and I may say of the late, Government and of the country at large regarding the objects of the war. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, however, cannot be said to have narrowed the objects of the war, because he seems to think we ought to fight on till every country in Europe is democratised. As that is the only position of the peace party in this country, I am ready to accept it. The authentic utterance of those who desire an immediate conference and an immediate peace, that that conference and that peace should not take place until all Europe has been democratised, till every State in Europe, great and small, especially great, should be fashioned on the pattern which commands itself to the hon. gentleman. He must know that nothing could unite Germany more against her present enemies than the idea that those enemies intended to force on her against her will any form of government which Germany's enemies admire. I have been one of those who passionately desire that free institutions should be extended throughout Europe, but I have never thought it would be a wise or possible thing for one country to dictate to another what form of government that country should live. (Cheers.)

One would suppose from the speeches here this evening that the Government had suddenly come to the conclusion that of all the declared objects of this war Alsace-Lorraine stood out solitary, pre-eminent, unconnected with any other of the objects of the war. Of course, we desire the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine. (Cheers.) For that, without doubt, we are fighting, but not that alone, nor for Alsace-Lorraine alone, but for the war objects. We are fighting in order that, in the first place, Europe may be free from the perpetual menace of the military party in Germany. Party for that reason, and partly on its own merits, we desire to see the map of Europe so re-arranged that the various peoples shall live under the form of government which they desire, and which they think suits their history, development, and their cultural views and necessities. It is not Europe alone. In this amendment there is mention made of Belgium. In the view of everybody in this country, though not of everybody in Germany, Belgium must be restored intact and rehabilitated. You must remember that this is a war which, through no fault of ours, has extended not merely over practically all Europe, but over a small part of Asia. Having on the frontier of the Turkish Empire, for example, who have suffered, and are suffering, not merely under mis-government, but under a most brutal and barbarous tyranny? (Cheers.) Is Armenia nothing? Is Arabia nothing? They may talk of democratisation, which is invaluable when applied to States in a certain degree of advancement. It is a guarantee of good government. But you cannot democratise Turkey. That would be quite impossible. It is quite clear. We have experimental proof of it. Turkey and allied races naturally fall under despotic governments. History shows that however you shake them about, they naturally crystallise again in some form of absolute rule. Take Turkey. What happened? The Sultan was turned out, and we thought we were going to have a democratised Turkey. We know what that has turned out to be. It has been as centralised, as ignorant, as barbarous, and far less capable than it was under some, at least, of the great Sultans who have ruled over that race. Is it to be a matter of indifference to us that Armenia should be put back as the hon. gentleman wants it put back by his resolution, under a tyranny? I do not want to destroy a true Turkish country. Turkey is a country made up of Turks, governed by Turks in the manner which suits the Turks, but do not let us put altogether out of sight as one of the objects we ought to aim at the duty of taking away from under Turkish rule people who are not Turks, who have been tyrannised over by the Turks, and who I believe would prosper if put under their own rule, and customs if only they were given the chance. Has Mr. Lees-Smith no views about Poland? (Hear, hear.) Let him consider. He thinks the subject of Poland can be satisfactorily settled under existing circumstances if you only bring the European Powers together round a table. Is that common-sense? (Cheers.) Does he suppose, to put the thing quite simply, that Germany would ever consent to restoring as the Pope suggested, the ancient kingdom of Poland, or even to restoring that part which was completely Polish in character and in population? Of course she would not consent. In the present state of Europe and temper of our enemies no such negotiations are likely to bear the smallest fruit.

CENTRAL POWERS SILENT.

There is one point which I noticed in all the speeches delivered to-night by Mr. Lees-Smith and his friends. They always talk as if we had changed our war aims or had never declared them. The people who have never declared their war aims are not the Allies, but the Central Powers. (Cheers.) Both Germany and Austria replied to the Note from the Vatican, and the tenor of their reply proves conclusively their inability or their unwillingness to state what their war aims are. Even on two points which were specifically mentioned in the Pope's Note—one of which was Belgium and the

other Poland—they did not say a word. They paid a great many compliments to the Vatican, and they talked about disarmament, eternal peace, and generalities of that kind, but of specific they said nothing. Why, then, are we, who did say something, to be reproached and attacked on an occasion like this, when we have given a general review of the facts and motives which have animated both the late Prime Minister and his colleagues and those who now sit on the Treasury bench from the very beginning of the war. There has been no change in these objects. (Cheers.)

The last epithet that ought to be applied to them is one which, I think has been borrowed by hon. gentlemen opposite from ill-informed persons in another country, who describe the war aims of the Allies as Imperialistic. They are not. What is there Imperialistic in desiring to see an independent Poland, in desiring to see Armenia released from the Turks, in seeing that Italy should have an extension, which embraces those of her own race, tongue, and civilisation? (Cheers.) What is there Imperialistic in desiring to see that Roumania should be under the Roumanian flag, in desiring to see that the Serbian community should again become a great, flourishing, and united Power? There is nothing Imperialistic in any of these things. (Hear, hear.) For my hon. member to come down to this House forgetting the official statements we have made about our views, misrepresenting them in the British House of Commons, knowing that their misrepresentations will receive currency among our enemies—(loud cheers)—seems to me one of the greatest disservices which any man can render to his country. (Renewed cheers.)

One of the illusions which apparently is very difficult to eradicate from the minds of hon. gentlemen opposite is that a conference, whatever be the occasion on which it is summoned, must always deal effectively and successfully with problems laid before it. There is no use whatever of a conference until the people who join each other round the board have at all events a general measure of agreement on settled views. (Cheers.) I call them together round a table, with all their differences unsettled, their divergence of views undiminished, with each party thinking that it has only got to go on with the war, and its aims would be gratified. You get no conclusion out of it. Nor has there ever been a case I know of in which a conference has met and succeeded in coming to any conclusion which came at the end of hostilities, and not in the middle of them. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. gentlemen opposite have only got to read extracts from German papers to see that the German community should again become a great, flourishing, and united Power! There is nothing Imperialistic in any of these things. (Hear, hear.) For my hon. member to come down to this House forgetting the official statements we have made about our views, misrepresenting them in the British House of Commons, knowing that their misrepresentations will receive currency among our enemies—(loud cheers)—seems to me one of the greatest disservices which any man can render to his country. (Renewed cheers.)

GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY.

But what falls more into the general line of my argument is that hon. gentlemen opposite talk of all these questions as if they were abstract questions on which, if people met in conference, they could come to some amicable conclusion. You cannot lay down these propositions. There have been plenty of conferences and plenty of wars in the world in which that is true of the belligerents where they make peace. The past is forgotten, and no distinction need be drawn between the history between the temper in which the two parties entered into the war. That is not the case in this war. You must consider the psychology of the German people, and it really is not prejudice to say that the Germans have an entirely different view of international morality and of the rights and duties of a powerful State from any other community in the world. I am not going to do anything so absurd as to suggest that other nations have not abused their powers. If you choose to examine history with a view of discovering what crime this nation or that nation may have committed you will have an easy task. We ought to try and look at the facts as they are. The facts as they are, at any rate as I see them, are these:—That, at all events, since 1893, and in Prussia long before 1893, there was developed this peculiar theory of the State which has not been allowed to remain a theory, but has gradually percolated into every social stratum. It has been resisted, I am glad to think, though I think imperfectly resisted, by the Socialist party in Germany, but apart from the Socialist party it seems for the moment to have dominated large classes of the community. Now while that remains it is, it is quite impossible for other nations, in many cases free nations, to sleep comfortably in their beds. (Hear, hear.) It is quite impossible that genuine freedom should be given to the minor nationalities in the immediate proximity of this dominating State. The hon. gentleman talked as if the rest of the world were entering into a conspiracy to oppress poor innocent and offending Germany. What the rest of the world have done is to form a league of self-protection against a Power which has deliberately set upon universal domination than any Power which has existed for a couple of thousand years.

Of course, in a country like this there will be some crank found to support almost any theory, however wild, but in Germany it is not a question of cranks. What nobody has yet found is the crank who resisted it in Germany. In Germany, man gives such a man would be a crank. Nothing has given rise to more bitter reflections than a comparison between the pious observations made in the German reply to the Pope about everlasting peace and arbitration, and all the rest of it, with what Germany preached and practised before this war. America and England have been trying to get those principles gradually, slowly, not ineffectually, within the measure of our means, adopted between nations. Who has resisted? Germany. Never would Germany accept a single obligation which would diminish or hamper her powers of striking at once and at any moment against any rival whom she desired to suppress or coerce. She inherited, indeed, united Germany inherited from a preceding generation one great obligation, which she has never forgotten, to maintain its independence. That she simply brushed aside as if it did not exist. Would hon. gentlemen who talk to us as if we were prolonging the war for Imperialistic ends tell us how they think you ought to deal with a Power which evidently and obviously is only a recent convert to those views of international security, is to be obtaining on this road? Is there a single contract of any kind, however solemn it may be, however closely it may harmonise with the natural morality of mankind—is there a single one of these engagements, however entered into, which Germany has not broken at once and without hesitation when it suited her, whether it is the over-running and enslaving of a country, she was pledged to defend, whether it is the sinking of hospital ships which she had promised to respect, or whether it deals with the lives of women and children on the ocean? Take the whole circuit of international duties, whatever it is if it does not suit Germany her principles and her practice alike say the obligation may be and ought to be thrown to the winds.

No doubt these atrocious doctrines are the teachings of the military party in Germany. When we can see Germany truly democratized I think a different creed will come in, and when that different creed comes in, then indeed we may hope to see that Germany will follow the course of other nations, and no longer be regarded by them as a standing menace to their liberties, but will vie with them in furthering the work of civilisation. Are we near that? Are we near enough, at all events, to enter into those discussions with the military party in Germany? Nobody longs more passionately for peace than I do. No community desires peace more than the British. Our traditions, our hopes, our ideals are peaceful, and we have no other hopes, peaceful ideals. The war aims which we have described all conduce to peace. The hon. gentleman talks of liberty and democratisation and the rights of nationalities. Those are our objects. We have proclaimed them. Have our enemies ever proclaimed them? Have they ever done anything to promote them? Hon. gentlemen opposite belong to a party which boasts of democracy as its ideal. They belong to a party which has always talked loudly of freedom, reform, the rights of small nationalities, the advantage of allowing populations to be governed in the fashion of which they themselves approve—these are among the objects of the Allies. Are they among the objects of those whom the Allies are fighting? The hon. gentleman who has just sat down knows they are not. He accuses us of having missed a great opportunity, as far as understanding him, in not having successfully carried out a propaganda in Germany to induce the Germans to follow the examples of the Russians.

I have heard many charges brought against the War Cabinet, the present War Cabinet, and the War Cabinet of my right hon. friend opposite, but surely a more grotesque charge was never brought against any body of Ministers. How can we change the heart of Germany? That is the point, that is the difficulty. How can we approach those great classes, which I am sure must exist in potentiality, not in actuality, which will understand the ideas that commend themselves to the American, British, French, and Italian nations? They exist, I have no doubt, but they have no power, and we have no power to get at them. How, under those circumstances, can you expect this conference? The proper time will come, without doubt, when a conference will meet to discuss the rearrangement of the world after the war. When will come a day, however, surely one of the preliminary aims must be that the Central Powers who are now united with their Turkish allies in coercing small nationalities and in maintaining under their heel subject peoples, will tell us what it is they desire, and how far they will concede to that higher spirit of policy which animates the great free communities both of the new world and of the old.

A DURABLE PEACE.

That time is not yet. May it come soon. We should be committing a crime if we tried to persuade ourselves to persuade others that it had come. The hon. members who moved and seconded the amendment both dwell most naturally—I do not complain at it—upon the destruction of human life and the accumulation of human suffering which has been caused by this war. They cannot

(Continued at foot of next column)

OUR WAR METHODS.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND THE PRIME MINISTER.

The following is the text of the letter, which, as stated briefly in our cable columns at the time, Lord Northcliffe addressed to the Prime Minister declining an invitation to take charge of the Air Ministry.

Dear Prime Minister—I have given anxious consideration to your repeated invitation that I should take charge of the new Air Ministry. The reasons which have impelled me to decline that great honour and responsibility are in no way concerned with the office which is rightly to be set up. They are roughly as follows:—

Returning after five months spent in the vile atmosphere of the United States and Canada, I find that, while those two countries are proceeding with their war preparations with a fervour and enthusiasm little understood this side of the Atlantic, while the United States has instantly put into operation a conscription, even which we wobbled for two years, and is making short work with seven millions of men, while Canada has already given such proofs of thoroughness, as the disfranchisement of conscientious objectors and the denaturalisation of all enemy aliens, who have been naturalised in the last fifteen years; while we for our part are asking immense sacrifices from those peoples; there are still in office here those who daily with such urgent questions as that of the unity of the war, the eradication of sedition, the mobilisation of the whole man and woman power of the country, and the introduction of compulsory food rationing. I have had personal experience myself, while in America, of the obstruction and delay in certain Departments in London, which, for example, postponed the sending of Lord Reading a vital and most successful mission, and that censorship is still being misused, and that men in various positions of authority, who should have been punished, have been retained, and in some cases elevated. The spirit of the men and women of Great Britain is clearly as eager and as splendid as ever. We have, in my belief, the most efficient Army in the world, led by one of the greatest Generals, and I am well aware of the fine achievements of many others of our soldiers, sailors, and statesmen, but I feel that in present circumstances I can do better work if I maintain my independence and am not gagged by a loyalty that I do not feel towards the whole of your Administration.

It is this opportunity of thanking you and the War Cabinet for the handsome messages of praise sent to me as representing the 500 officials of the British War Mission in the United States, many of them volunteer exiles, their achievements and those of their 10,000 assistants, deserve to be better known by their countrymen. The fact that their work is not known is due to the absurd secrecy about the war which is still prevalent. Everything that the officials are doing is known to our American friends, and, of course, to the Germans. I trust I make no breach of confidence in saying that some of the documents which have passed through my hands as head of the Mission are such as if published would greatly increase our prestige in the United States and hearten our people at home.

May I also take this opportunity of giving a warning about our relations with that great people from whom I have come? We have had the tragedy of Russia, due partly to lack of Allied propaganda, to counteract that of the Germans. We have had the tragedy of Italy, largely due to that same enemy propaganda. We have had the tragedies of Serbia, Roumania, and Montenegro. There is one tragedy which I am sure we shall not have, and that is the tragedy of the United States. But from countless conversations with leading Americans I know that, unless there is swift improvement in our methods here, the United States will rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war. It will not sacrifice blood and treasure to incompetent handling of affairs in Europe.

In saying all this, I am very much on my mind, believe me that I have not said the most fitly feelings towards yourself, and that I am greatly honoured by your suggestion.—Yours sincerely, NORTHCLIFFE.

be exaggerated. No rhetoric, however eloquent, will rise to the full height of describing what that destruction and what that misery has been, and at the moment is likely to be. But the fact that it has been borne by those freedom-loving nations, in itself surely a conclusive argument against the waste of this suffering by consenting to give up these ideals for which this suffering has been undergone. It is every one of the addresses which have been made by President Wilson or by this Government, or so far as I know, by any of the allied Governments, first and foremost among our war aims has been peace, and always peace, the creation of a durable peace. It is because I think that if we were to adopt the advice of the hon. member who has spoken from the bench opposite in this debate we should postpone indefinitely the possibility of securing the world against a repetition of these ills, that I beg the House by an overwhelming majority to show, not merely to the country which requires no persuasion, but to show to our Allies, and not least to our enemies, that we believe in the cause in which we are struggling, that we know we can bring it to a successful termination, that that cause is not directed against the real interests of any community, but that it is the cause of freedom and of justice, and, above all, peace. For that reason I shall certainly go into the lobby, and I hope, irrespective of party divisions, that every man will go into the lobby and say clearly, what we think why we are aiming and proclaiming at large that we are ready to continue the war, and to continue them indefinitely, until the great and righteous and unselfish objects we have in view are finally secured. (Loud cheers.)

UNPATRIOTIC PAMPHLETS.

ALL TO BE CENSORED.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Butcher asked the Home Secretary whether the Government were taking any steps to deal with the propaganda in favour of a premature peace, which was being carried on by means of leaflets and other publications.

Sir G. Cave—Yes, sir. The powers now vested in the Government for this purpose have been freely used, and many thousands of these leaflets have been seized and destroyed. (Hear, hear.) In some of these cases the Attorney-General has sanctioned a prosecution. But most of the leaflets do not come to the notice of the authorities until after they have been partially distributed, and there is often a difficulty in ascertaining the authorship. Further, the penalty imposed by statute upon the printing of these leaflets without disclosing the names of the printers is inadequate in time of war, and some of them are distributed without the imprint required by law. In these circumstances the Government consider that additional powers are required. (Cheers.) It is proposed therefore to make a new regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act requiring every leaflet relating to the present war or to the conclusion of peace to bear the names and addresses of the author and printer—(cheers)—and to be submitted to the Press Bureau for approval. (Cheers and cries of "Oh!") This regulation will be submitted for approval forthwith.

An Hon. Member—Don't you wish you may get it?

Mr. Lees-Smith—Why cannot the Government deal with these pamphlets by fair and open argument, instead of hiding behind the police?

Sir G. Cave—I am dealing with pamphlets which infringe the law, and must be dealt with under the law.

Brigadier-General Croft—Is it not a fact that precisely the same propaganda by leaflets took place in Russia and Italy with appalling results?

The Speaker—That is a question for the Foreign Office.

Mr. G. Tordell—What will be the penalty for a breach of the new regulations?

Sir G. Cave—The penalty imposed by the Defence of the Realm Act is a heavy fine or imprisonment.

Mr. Joynton-Hicks—Will the right hon. gentleman add to the regulation a penalty for distributing these bills if they have not the imprint?

Sir G. Cave—Yes, that is included. Mr. Posenby—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the late Prime Minister stated in this House that the advocacy of peace by negotiation was not an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act, and has the present Government changed the policy?

Sir G. Cave—That may be, but this regulation deals with leaflets which infringe the regulations.

Colonel Yate—If I catch a man stuffing these pamphlets into my letter-box can I have him arrested?

Sir G. Cave—The hon. and gallant gentleman can himself take him in charge. (Laughter.)

Replying to questions by Mr. R. Lambert, in which he asked the Home Secretary whether he had observed that in France the examination of those alleged to have held corrupt and treasonable transactions with the Germans was confined to writers in and proprietors of Jingo newspapers, "fiaciers," and company promoters of a certain established reputation, and scolded leading and whether in making his inquiries he had into Bolshevism, he would search in the rats in which Bolshevism operated in France, Sir G. Cave said:—These questions refer to matters which are under investigation by the police, and it is obvious that if at the present stage I were to describe the course of their inquiries I should only be assisting the enemy.

Mr. Snowden—In view of the serious statement made by the Home Secretary announcing that the Government propose to seek further powers under the Defence of the Realm Act, I desire to ask leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance—the action of the Government in interfering with political propaganda and the steps they have announced for the suppression of the advocacy of peace and the discussion of political policy.

The Speaker asked if the hon. member had the support of forty members. Only thirty-three rose in their places, and the motion therefore failed.

DUTCH FARMERS REFUSE GERMAN PAPER.

Difficulties have already arisen from the recent establishment by the Dutch Government of the Export-Centrale to control Dutch exports, says an Amsterdam correspondent. The Export-Centrale gave Germany a credit of 2,750,000, for which Holland gets credit paper, which the farmers receive in the form of obligations.

Before the establishment of the Export-Centrale the farmers were paid in Dutch money, but it is now wished that they should receive paper in part payment. They object on the ground that the Government should accept the risk itself. They say the farmers no longer export their own products, this being done by the Government, whereby the Government has already made several million florins (19 florins to the pound). The farmers declare that they have thus become Government officials, and consider that the Government ought not to impose a risk on its officials for a loan which it has itself concluded. Accordingly the Dutch cheese trade is now stagnant.

ECZEMA IN RASH ON HEAD, FACE

And Neck. Mass of Sore Eruptions. Burning Terrible. Kept Awake. Cuticura Entirely Healed.

"A few months after birth my daughter had eczema on her head, face, and neck. It first appeared as a rash and her head was a mass of sore eruptions. The irritation and burning were terrible and used to keep her awake nearly all night. I had to cover her hands to prevent her from scratching. After a year I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I did. After using about two tins she was nearly healed, and by the time I had used three tins she was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Sumner, Well House Farm, Evesley, Nr. Winchfield, Hants, Eng., August 15, 1916. No better toilet preparations exist than Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

38 97

REAL FLESH BUILDER FOUND AN LAST. NEW HOME REMEDY

WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING

THIN UNDEVELOPED MEN

AND WOMEN PLUMP AND

ATTRACTIVE.



HOW TO GAIN 15 TO 40 LBS.

Stop being a human beanpole. Chase away that long, lean, hungry look that makes folks think you're sick or that you're not getting three square meals a day.

Give the merry laugh to the would-be witty friend who asks you what makes you look so peaked and tells you you'd better see a doctor.

Begin to-day to put from 15 to 40 pounds of good, firm, healthy permanent "stay there" flesh and tissue on those spare bones of yours.

For we say that the skinniest, scrawniest man or woman can quickly fill out and become plump, yes, with actual healthy fat, in thirty days and all by a new, simple, harmless, home treatment that can't possibly hurt you; that imposes no hardships, no disagreeable diets, no foolish "rub ons," that can be taken privately in your own home without the knowledge of anyone. SALTOL tablets do the work, your chemist keeps them in stock.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, 288, EDWARD DISPENSARY.

[67 6]

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace, for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words "It is only a little indigestion." Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include a "heavy" feeling, a "stuffed" feeling, headache, a falling appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold in boxes, each containing 12 pills. Price 1/6 (6 pills) and 2/6 (12 pills).

THERAPION PILLS

THE THERAPION PILLS are a new and powerful medicine for the treatment of indigestion, constipation, and other ailments of the digestive system. They are sold in boxes of 12 pills for 1/6 and 2/6 for 12 pills.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFRAX & ETCHELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
TSINGTAO, WUHAIR, and DALNY	"HOIHOW"	On 15th Jan, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Jan, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 16th Jan, Noon.
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"CHANGCHOW"	On 16th Jan, 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"FENG JEN"	On 17th Jan, 3 P.M.
ANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Jan, 3 P.M.
HANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th Jan, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
TELEPHONE 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days)

"SAITAN" ... Capt. A. H. Higgins ... TUESDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.
"SAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Glass Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASFORD & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Octomero	15th Nov.	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTESHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & LUTHER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI-MARU FRIDAY, 18th
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yoshikawa ... 12,500 ... Jan. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and SAKI-MARU THURSDAY, 21st
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yoshikawa ... 12,500 ... Jan. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and COLOMBO MARU SATURDAY, 22nd
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yoshikawa ... 12,500 ... Jan. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and BOMBAY MARU MONDAY, 21st
KOBE ... Capt. Yoshikawa ... 12,500 ... Jan. at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 10th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIRO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, etc. Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC)

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	THURSDAY, 12th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ailing, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.
"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 17th Jan., at 8 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Jan., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPH AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
JAN. 26 and APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTLE, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Building, 100, Queen's Road.

